

After studying this chapter, you should be able to:

- list and discuss the causes of World War I.
- discuss the impact of World War I and its major results – including how the war affected the common people.
- describe the Russian Revolution, its causes, and its results.

Review questions

1. Explain how Bismarck's system of alliances helped maintain peace.

Three Emperors' League – linked monarchs of A-H, Germany, Russia in an alliance radical movements; peacemaker at Congress of Berlin in 1878; defensive military alliance with Austria against Russia in 1879, later adding France as the Triple Alliance;

2. What was the purpose of the German-Russian Reinsurance Treaty and why did it end in 1890?

Bismarck's attempt to keep an alliance with Russia after Russia declined to renew the Three Emperors alliance because of tensions in the Balkans – both sides promised neutrality if the other was attacked.

3. Explain the reasons for Britain and Germany's love-hate relationship.

Positive – they felt they had a natural alliance – racially related

Negative – commercial rivalry in world markets; Germany's expansion of its navy; anti-British sentiment following the Boer War (1899-1902)

4. Why was the Moroccan crisis of 1905 a turning point in European history?

Germany forced an international conference regarding French control of Morocco and its bullying forced France and Britain closer together, leaving Germany empty-handed and isolated, except for A-H) Germany was now seen as a potential threat and would-be intimidator of all of Europe. Germany leaders began to see plots to encircle Germany and block its development as a world leader.

5. Explain the impact of the Congress of Berlin (1878) on the Balkan area.

It had helped resolve the crisis of nationalistic rebellions – Ottoman Empire suffered large losses but remained in power in the Balkans

6. What were the origins and causes of the "Third Balkan War" in 1914?

Origins – growing nationalism – Austria-Hungary's attempt to prevent the disintegration of its empire. It was sparked by the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand and his wife by a Black Hand Serbian nationalist on June 28, 1914. Serbia's refusal to abide by an unconditional ultimatum by Austria-Hungary to stop subversive action, allow an investigation, and basically control the Serbian state led to the declaration of war by A-H on July 28, 1914.

7. *Think, don't write:* Which of the major powers do you believe were most responsible and least responsible for the war?

- *A-H – refused to acknowledge the power of nationalism; launched the attack*
- *Germany – gave A-H a “blank check,” knowing that war would likely involve Russia,*

Schlieffen plan and attack on Belgium brought Britain & France into the war

- the most responsible

8. Describe the effect of the war on the following:

- a. the economy – most moved toward planned economies - free market capitalism was abandoned, govt planning boards established priorities and decided what to produce and consumed; rationing, price and wage controls, restrictions on workers' freedom of movement*
- b. people at home – their role was as important as the men in the battle fields, jobs were readily available; more social equality*
- c. organized labor – unions cooperated with war governments on work rules, wages, and production schedules in return for real participation in important decisions – paralleled the entry of socialist leaders into the war governments*
- d. women in society – large numbers of women left home and domestic service to work in industry, transportation, offices; became highly visible; doctors, nurses at the front, expanded the range of women's activities and changed attitudes toward them. Resulted in women gaining the right to vote after the war in Britain, Germany, Austria; hair styles changed to bobs, shorter skirts, smoking in public,*

9. What evidence is there that the strain of war was beginning to take its toll on the home front in Russia, Austria, France, and Germany in 1916?

Stikes and protest marches over inadequate food began to flare up on every home front.

Irish nationalists in Dublin – April 1916 – Easter Rebellion – crushed

France – war-weariness – troops refused to fight after a disastrous offensive – May 1917

Austria – Oct. 1916 – chief minister assassinated – “down with absolutism, we want peace!”

Germany – Karl Liebknecht – Germany – May 1916 – led demonstration – “Down with govt.

down with war” – arrested and imprisoned; moderate socialists in the Reichstag began to vote

against war credits and called for a compromise – peace without annexations or reparations;

workers strike in April 1917

Russia – Russian Revolution - 1917

10. Explain the reasons for the Russian Revolution in March 1917.

Russia was experiencing great losses in the war effort – poorly led, poorly equipped: Czar Nicholas II retained complete control over the bureaucracy and the army and ignored demands for a more democratic and responsive government. He went to the front (Sept. 1915) to rally the troops, leaving his wife and Rasputin in control.

Sparked by bread riots in St. Petersburg (March 8) that quickly spread to factories and beyond. Duma declared a provisional government and three days later, Nicholas abdicated. The new govt., led by Korensky, continues the war despite the people's desire for "peace, bread, land"- this opens the way for the Bolshevik's and Lenin to seize power by meeting their desires.

11. Identify the three main points of Lenin's interpretation of Marxian revolution.
- capitalism could be destroyed only by violent revolution*
 - a socialist revolution was possible even in a backward country like Russia where capitalism had not fully developed and the industrial working class was small. The peasants and the poor were the potential revolutionaries*
 - a highly disciplined workers' party strictly controlled by a dedicated elite of intellectuals and fulltime revolutionaries like himself was needed*
12. What were the reasons for the Bolshevik victory over the provisional government?
- By late 1917, democracy had given way to anarchy: power was there for those who would take it.*
 - Lenin & Trotsky's superior leadership far surpassed that of the czarist and provisional govt.*
 - Bolshevik's appealed to soldiers and urban workers who were exhausted by the war and eager for socialism.*
13. What were the reasons for the Bolshevik victory in the civil war?
- strategic – they controlled the center while the Whites were always on the fringes and disunited*
 - Whites had a poorly defined political program that didn't unite all the enemies of the Bolsheviks*
 - Communists established a better army under Trotsky's leadership*
 - Bolshevik's "war communism" maintained labor discipline to keep the Red Army supplied*
 - Revolutionary terror of the Cheka*
 - Foreign intervention was not enough to help the Whites but helped Reds appeal to the patriotic nationalism of ethnic Russians*
14. Explain what happened to the Austro-Hungarian and Turkish empires after 1918. *It surrendered to the Allies on Nov. 3, the same day as the Kiel mutiny in Germany, and began breaking apart. Independent Austrian, Hungarian, Czechoslovakian republics were proclaimed, Serbian monarchy united the South Slavs and took the name Yugoslavia*
15. What were the goals of the following at the Versailles peace conference?
- Wilson – League of Nations, just peace, national self-determination; US never ratified the treaty forming the League or the defensive alliance with France*
 - Lloyd George – Revenge – make Germany pay- "squeeze the orange until the pips squeak." Britain never ratified the defensive alliance with France*
 - Clemenceau – Revenge; lasting security for France that included a buffer state between France and Germany; vast German reparations – permanently weaken Germany*

Define the following concepts and terms

Triple Alliance - Originally Germany, A-H, and Italy – Italy bowed out in 1914 after A-H's start of the war.

Triple Entente – Military alliance of Russia, Great Britain, France

Schlieffen Plan – German plan to quickly knock out France with a lightening attack through neutral Belgium before turning on Russia to avoid a two-front war.

total war – mobilization of the entire people of a given nation to sustain the war efforts – political, social, and economic efforts aimed at supporting the military

totalitarian – govt. has complete control over all aspects of its people's lives

western front – bloodiest front of WWI – border between France and Germany (north to Belgium) where trench warfare claimed millions of casualties

Bolsheviks – Lenin's faction of the Russian Social Democratic Labor party – "the majority" – favored a small, disciplined elite party rather than a more democratic party with mass membership as favored by the "Mensheviks," or minority group.

Split occurred in London in 1903

principle of national self-determination – Wilson's goal – to have national borders reflect the national make-up of the people. They should be able to decide their fate for themselves.

war reparations – Payment for damages caused in war

Identify and explain the significance of the following people and terms

First Balkan War, 1912 – Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria took Macedonia from the Ottoman Empire; then quarreled over the spoils of victory, leading to the Second Balkan War in 1913.

Lawrence of Arabia – British colonel aroused Arab princes to revolt in early 1917 against their Turkish overlords (Turkey was Germany's ally)

Algeiras Conference of 1906 – called by Germany, which was protesting French domination of Morocco – Germany was seen as a potential threat to European domination and saw itself as being "encircled" by powers seeking to block its own development as a world power.

Anglo-French Entente of 1904 – settled all outstanding colonial disputes between Britain and France – France had wanted better relations with Britain and accepted British rule in Egypt in return for British support of French plans to dominate Morocco. Led to Germany calling for an international conference (Algeiras Conference in 1906)

"Third Balkan War" (1914) – Austria-Hungary attacked Serbia, which had rejected the A-H ultimatum following the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand – a last-ditch attempt to stem the rising tide of hostile nationalism within its borders and save the existing state – led to World War I

Lusitania – British passenger liner sunk in May 1915 by German submarines – 1,000 lives lost, including 139 Americans. It was carrying arms & munitions – angered US – led to German relaxing sub warfare for two years rather than risk war with US

Admiral Tirpitz – Persuasive German nationalist who led the decision to expand the German navy and who saw it as the legitimate mark of a great world power and a source of pride and patriotic unity.

(German) Auxiliary Service Law of 1916 – required all males between 16 and 60 to work only at jobs considered critical to the war effort; children were organized by their teachers to collect whatever could be of use to the war effort, women worked in factories.- total war

Rasputin – Russian self-proclaimed holy man – close advisor to Tzarina Alexandra – hated by Russian aristocracy for his influence with the royal family – killed in Dec. 1916.

Duma – Russia's lower house

Explain what role each of the following played in the Russian Revolution.

Czar Nicholas II - The last Russian czar – abdicated to the provisional government in March 1917 – later killed with his entire family by the Red Army

Petrograd Soviet – Council of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies – modeled on revolutionary soviets of 1905 – a huge mass meeting of 2000-3000 workers, soldiers, socialist intellectuals who watched the provisional govt and issued its own radical orders, including Army Order No. 1

Leon Trotsky – Radical Marxist who supported Lenin and executed the Bolshevik takeover. Later derailed by Lenin and exiled to Mexico, where he was assassinated

Petrograd bread riots (1917) – Sparked by women of St. Petersburg (March 8, 1917) and later spread to factories and throughout the city – soldiers joined the crowds and the Duma declared the establishment of the provisional government (March 8).

Nicolas II abdicated soon after (March 12).

Kiel mutiny (1918) - November 3, 1918 – German sailors in Kiel mutinied and frustrated and angry German soldiers and workers throughout northern Germany began to establish revolutionary councils on the Russian soviet model. This occurred as negotiations over an armistice dragged on. Masses demonstrated for peace in Berlin – causing the emperor to abdicate and flee to Holland. .

Alexander Kerensky - Leader of the provisional government – believed continuation of the war effort was a national duty.

Vladimir Lenin – Russian socialist leader – led the Bolsheviks in the Russian Revolution

Leninist Bolshevism –

Army Order No. 1 – Russian order issued by the Petrograd Soviet issued to all Russian military forces as the provisional government was forming. It stripped officers of their authority and placed power in the hands of elected committees of common soldiers – designed to prevent the revolution from a counter-revolutionary, it instead led to a total collapse of army discipline.

White opposition – Officers of the old army organized to overthrow the Bolsheviks – made up of many social groups united by their hatred of the Bolsheviks – the Reds. Had a poorly defined political program (see question 13)

Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (1918) – Ended the war between Germany and Russia, who gave up its western territories inhabited by Poles, Finns, Lithuanians, and other non-Russians who had been conquered by the czars over three centuries.

Describe and state the significance of each of the following.

battles of Tannenberg and the Masurian Lakes – Sept. 1914 – Russian forces were badly defeated by Germans led by Hindenburg and Ludendorff and never threatened Germany again.

first Battle of the Marne – Sept. 6, 1914 – French forces under General Joseph Joffre attacked a gap in the German line and for three days fought them off, forcing their

retreat and saving Paris and France. The French govt. sent all that it had to battle, including taxis to rush reserves to the troops at the front.

battles of the Somme and Verdun – examples of the devastating loss of life of trench warfare. Somme – summer of 1916 – British and French offensives gained 125 square miles at a cost of 600,000 dead or wounded and 500,000 German dead; Verdun- unsuccessful German campaign cost 700,000 lives on both sides.

Place the following in the correct chronological order (you can be a MILLIONAIRE)

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|---------|--|--------------|
| ___1___ | a. Marx writes the <i>Communist Manifesto</i> | (1848) |
| ___4___ | b. Lenin's return from Switzerland | (April 1917) |
| ___3___ | c. establishment of the provisional government | (March 1917) |
| ___2___ | d. outbreak of war between Russia and Germany | (1914) |
| ___6___ | e. Kornilov plot | (Sept. 1917) |
| ___7___ | f. abolishment of the Constituent Assembly | (Jan. 1918) |
| ___5___ | g. overthrown of Kerensky and the provisional government | (Nov. 1917) |